

PRODUCERS COME COMPANY, UNIONTOWN, PA.

BY-PRODUCT COKE PRODUCTION GAINS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Ten Recuperating Plants
are Now in Op-
eration.

BIG INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS

For a Long Time the By-Products
Were Wasted. Big Much Attention
Is Now Being Paid this Feature of
the Industry. Prices Very Good.

Only a few years ago the by-products from the coke works there were allowed to go to waste, but now they are in South Russia ten factories owned by nine firms for the production and utilization of these products. During the first nine months of 1913 these firms were operating 837 recuperating coke ovens in addition to a larger number not of recuperating type the former producing by-products. The monthly average number of working recuperative ovens was 82, compared with 383 in the corresponding period of 1912. The increase in the last four years in the proportion of recuperative ovens to the total number of coke ovens is shown in the following table:

Year	Recuperating	Not Recuperating
1910	1,121	11,000
1911	1,024	11,000
1912	1,118	11,000
1913	1,121	11,000

The operations of European Russia coal deposits was stated in a recent report of the Russian Geological Committee to be about 7,000,000,000 tons. As regards the quality, it is said that the Donets basin is the only locality that can supply metallurgical coke. The following table covering a period of ten years shows in tons of 2,000 pounds the quantities of coal used for coking in Russia and the amounts of coke produced therefrom:

Year	Coal	Coke
1904	1,388,000	1,000,000
1905	1,400,000	1,000,000
1906	1,500,000	1,000,000
1907	1,500,000	1,000,000
1908	1,500,000	1,000,000
1909	1,500,000	1,000,000
1910	1,500,000	1,000,000
1911	1,500,000	1,000,000
1912	1,500,000	1,000,000
1913	1,500,000	1,000,000

Prices for coke given out on March 31, 1914, were as follows: First quality, \$5.87 to \$7.72 per ton; second quality, \$5.72 to \$7.29; small coke, \$5.17 to \$7.14; metallurgical coke, first quality, \$5.55 to \$7.44; briquettes, \$5.11 to \$6.92.

The nine firms previously mentioned produced in all of their ovens 1,788,000 tons of coke during the first nine months of 1913, of which 1,022,400 tons went through the ovens designed for recuperating by-products. The following table shows in tons of 2,000 pounds the production of by-products during 1911 and 1912 and the first nine months of 1913:

By-products	1911	1912	1913
Gas	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coal tar	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ammonia water	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
By-product	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gas	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coal tar	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ammonia water	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
By-product	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

The increase in production was due to increases in the size and number of ovens. Sixteen of them are beginning to be used in Russia as a fertilizer, but most of it is still exported principally to the southern states of Europe. The lack of ready employment within the country where it is made is the chief reason used in the production of briquettes. The heavy oils are used to great advantage for the impregnation of railway sleepers. Many more recuperating ovens are planned for 1914 and it is believed that the plant produced will be absorbed by the rapidly increasing output of briquettes of which it is expected that over 500,000 tons will be manufactured in 1914. Some years ago briquettes were manufactured in Odessa from the coke dust, but they did not displace when they began to contain too much of sand and ashes.

The development in Russia of the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia and pitch has resulted in the almost total cessation of imports of these articles. Lenzol phenol naphthalene and anthracene continue to be imported because they are not produced locally. The Coppe system of oven preheating, in South Russia, but many ovens of the Carway and Oxy types are also to be found. The content of the site of coke by products from South Russian works is almost wholly in the hands of a firm in Kharkov which publishes no price lists and is very conservative about furnishing information as to the average prices of the by-products that it handles.

CHOICE OF COAL

Domestic Steels Make Up 10 Per Cent of the Output

Steel and cast-iron sizes of iron ore coal used in the 20 best demand and make up over 10 per cent of the total shipments. It is the opinion of the United States Geological Survey that the essentially domestic sizes, the relatively large proportion they make of the shipments, serves as an index to the conditions governing the coal trade in this country. Large coal fires are principally to the furnaces of industries and for use in the same way to some extent though it is also used for heating and power. The fact that the bulk of it is used for the same purpose as steam coal. The same sizes come directly into competition with bituminous coal and are sometimes used mixed with bituminous coal for generating steam in large industrial plants and houses and others.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

MUCH STEEL STOCK HELD BY INVESTORS IN EUROPE

About \$100,000,000 in Common and Preferred Stock Owned by Europeans in New York

Europe is still the holder of approximately 60,000 shares of United States Steel Corporation common and preferred stock valued at more than \$100,000,000, according to figures published in the financial Record. The first rank holder is the London and Lancashire Bank, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The second rank holder is the New York and London Bank, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The third rank holder is the Bank of England, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The fourth rank holder is the Bank of France, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The fifth rank holder is the Bank of Italy, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The sixth rank holder is the Bank of Spain, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The seventh rank holder is the Bank of Portugal, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The eighth rank holder is the Bank of Greece, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The ninth rank holder is the Bank of Russia, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The tenth rank holder is the Bank of Persia, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000.

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The steel stock held by Europeans in New York is valued at more than \$100,000,000. The first rank holder is the London and Lancashire Bank, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The second rank holder is the New York and London Bank, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The third rank holder is the Bank of England, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The fourth rank holder is the Bank of France, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The fifth rank holder is the Bank of Italy, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The sixth rank holder is the Bank of Spain, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The seventh rank holder is the Bank of Portugal, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The eighth rank holder is the Bank of Greece, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The ninth rank holder is the Bank of Russia, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000. The tenth rank holder is the Bank of Persia, which holds 10,000 shares, valued at \$1,000,000.

WEST VIRGINIA LEADS IN NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Pennsylvania, However, is the Greatest Consumer. 1913 Output a Record

The production of natural gas in the United States in 1913 was the greatest in the history of the industry, surpassing that of any previous year. In both quantity and value. The total production in 1913 is estimated by the Bureau of the United States Geological Survey at 1,500,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$7,500,000. The production in 1912 was 1,400,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$7,000,000. The production in 1911 was 1,300,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$6,500,000. The production in 1910 was 1,200,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$6,000,000. The production in 1909 was 1,100,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$5,500,000. The production in 1908 was 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$5,000,000. The production in 1907 was 900,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4,500,000. The production in 1906 was 800,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4,000,000. The production in 1905 was 700,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$3,500,000. The production in 1904 was 600,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$3,000,000. The production in 1903 was 500,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2,500,000. The production in 1902 was 400,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2,000,000. The production in 1901 was 300,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1,500,000. The production in 1900 was 200,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1,000,000. The production in 1899 was 100,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$500,000. The production in 1898 was 50,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$250,000. The production in 1897 was 25,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$125,000. The production in 1896 was 12,500,000 cubic feet, valued at \$62,500. The production in 1895 was 6,250,000 cubic feet, valued at \$31,250. The production in 1894 was 3,125,000 cubic feet, valued at \$15,625. The production in 1893 was 1,562,500 cubic feet, valued at \$7,812.50. The production in 1892 was 781,250 cubic feet, valued at \$3,906.25. The production in 1891 was 390,625 cubic feet, valued at \$1,953.12. The production in 1890 was 195,312 cubic feet, valued at \$976.56. The production in 1889 was 97,656 cubic feet, valued at \$488.28. The production in 1888 was 48,828 cubic feet, valued at \$244.14. The production in 1887 was 24,414 cubic feet, valued at \$122.07. The production in 1886 was 12,207 cubic feet, valued at \$61.03. The production in 1885 was 6,103 cubic feet, valued at \$30.51. The production in 1884 was 3,051 cubic feet, valued at \$15.26. The production in 1883 was 1,526 cubic feet, valued at \$7.63. The production in 1882 was 763 cubic feet, valued at \$3.81. The production in 1881 was 381 cubic feet, valued at \$1.90. The production in 1880 was 190 cubic feet, valued at \$0.95. The production in 1879 was 95 cubic feet, valued at \$0.48. The production in 1878 was 48 cubic feet, valued at \$0.24. The production in 1877 was 24 cubic feet, valued at \$0.12. The production in 1876 was 12 cubic feet, valued at \$0.06. The production in 1875 was 6 cubic feet, valued at \$0.03. The production in 1874 was 3 cubic feet, valued at \$0.01. The production in 1873 was 1 cubic foot, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1872 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1871 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1870 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1869 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1868 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1867 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1866 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1865 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1864 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1863 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1862 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1861 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1860 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1859 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1858 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. 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The production in 1585 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1584 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1583 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1582 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1581 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1580 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1579 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1578 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1577 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1576 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1575 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1574 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1573 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1572 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1571 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1570 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1569 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1568 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00. The production in 1567 was 0 cubic feet, valued at \$0.00.

Scottsdale, Rev. C. W. Frank, and Everson, Rev. W. A. Wisnager. The next conference will be held at Portage. Rev. Nellie H. Showman returned today from attending the conference.

his farm near the Dawson river.

erial appointments were Indian creek, W. B. Farr; Mount Pleasant, P. L. Kerkey; Scottsboro, D. J. Grisham; Somerset, C. A. Collins; Somerset circuit, J. P. Shafer; West Mowatville, H. C. DeVaux.

COOKE & TURNER, Owners. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Auctioneer. GEORGE W. RHODABACK, Manager.

grocer, was slightly injured and his motorcycle was so badly damaged that it had to be sent to the factory for repairs as the result of the col-

He to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles K. Welme

the Civil War, and

If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

100

YOUNKIN RESIGNS RATHER THAN SIGN THE GAS CONTRACT

Announces Retirement as
Head of the School
Board.

ELECT A SUCCESSOR NEXT WEEK

Calls a Special Meeting of the Board
for Next Thursday to Act Upon His
Resignation; Vice President De-
clines to Put Name to Contract.

Attorney F. E. Younkin has announced his resignation as president of the school board, stating that he had decided to retire rather than affix his name to the contract with the Fayette County Gas Company, which was to be the city's sole gas supplier.

President Younkin was one of the two men who voted against the free gas for some of the buildings and accepting, in return, gas at actual cost, based on the rate of 15 cents a thousand feet for the next two years.

Because of his opposition to the proposition, Mr. Younkin requested that Vice President J. R. Davidson, who had not taken any public stand in the matter, sign the contract. Mr. Davidson refused on the ground that he was not present at the meeting which ratified the new contract, and had not taken part in the deliberations.

Following the refusal of Davidson to sign the contract, Attorney Younkin decided to give up his position as president of the board and made public his resignation today. He has called a meeting for next Thursday night, at which time the board will be asked to accept it and elect a new president.

An interesting question has been raised as to whether the new president would be qualified to sign the contract. Some observers lean to the belief that Mr. Younkin, as president of the board at the time the contract was made, is the person who should sign the contract, and that the contract might be invalid if he refused to sign it.

Mr. Younkin stated to The Courier that he was aware that by signing the contract he would in no way compromise his position as an opponent of the measure, but that he would refuse to attach his signature to it.

SOMERSET WEDDINGS

Matings of Cupid Among the Frosty
Sons of Thunder.

SOMERSET, September 16.—Miss Mary L. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Moore, and Lewis Francis Locke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Locke, both of Somerset, were married at the Somerset Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. G. Buckner.

Miss Carrie A. House, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. House, of Casselman, and John J. Shaffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaffer, of Somerset, were married at Casselman, by Rev. Edward L. House.

Miss Maude G. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Allen, of Somerset, and Charles S. Shaffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Shaffer, of Somerset, were married at the Somerset United Methodist Church, by Rev. Victor Cameron Zoner.

Miss Bertha L. Holman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Holman, and William S. Lehman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Lehman, of Point Township, were married at the Somerset United Methodist Church, by Rev. Victor Cameron Zoner.

Miss Sybil B. Weighley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton L. Weighley, of Somerset, and Elias E. Hupke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Hupke, of Somerset, were married at the Somerset United Methodist Church, by Rev. Victor Cameron Zoner.

Miss Mayme Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Somerset, and Henry G. Galt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Galt, of Somerset, were married at the home of the bride's mother by Rev. C. F. Bolinger, pastor of the Somerset United Methodist Church.

Miss Florence Springer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Springer, of Somerset, and Ira J. Ellinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Ellinger, both of Somerset, were married at the home of the bride's mother by Rev. C. F. Bolinger, pastor of the Somerset United Methodist Church.

Miss Shaw was a sophomore in the high school and started back to school this year without anyone knowing about the marriage. It was on the first morning of that her mother discovered the marriage certificate.

Harry Cox is a graduate of high school and last year went to State College. During the summer he was employed by the West Penn Railway.

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YOUTHS CONVICTED OF ARSON ARE SENT TO REFORMATORY

Their Age Causes the Court to Re-
frain from Imposing a Prison
Sentence.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 17.—Declaring that because of their youth he did not desire to send them to prison, Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen yesterday afternoon sentenced Gravel C. Stockton, 19, Isaac C. Taylor, 23, convicted of arson, and Warren Redman, 20, convicted of assault and battery with intent to the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The three youths were called for sentence shortly before court adjourned at 6 o'clock. Attorney George Patterson provided for bail for Stockton and Taylor, and Attorney Harry Bryne spoke in behalf of Redman. The former declared that his clients were not of entirely sound mind, especially Taylor who is especially not accountable for his actions when under the influence of drink.

The court stated that it had investigated the three cases and decided to impose reformatory sentences.

An order was made yesterday extending the December term of civil court six weeks. There will be 25 cases listed for trial, or 210 in all. Sixty-five jurors will be drawn each week.

Suit was entered yesterday by Thomas S. Kwart Company, through its treasurer, W. A. Foss, against the Indiana Home Cure & Manufacturing Co., for \$112.67 with interest from August 1, 1913.

Carlo Battaglini was sent to the workhouse for a year for illegal liquor selling, but owing to the fact that he is the father of seven children, the court intimated that sentence would be suspended if the prisoner would pay the costs and a \$500 fine. George Fishman paid a \$75 fine for carrying concealed weapons.

Harvey Lee, convicted of non-support, was directed to pay his wife \$2 a week.

Many Vincent of Connelville today filed suit for divorce from John Vincent, desertion being alleged.

BIG DAIRY EXHIBIT

It Will Feature the Annual Somerset
County Fair.

SOMERSET, Sept. 15.—Three miniature dairy barns, fully equipped, illustrating what milk means, will feature the sixth annual fair of the Somerset County Agricultural Society, to be held at the Somerset fair grounds, about a mile north of Somerset, next week. The barns will be exhibited by the Pennsylvania State Livestock Sanitary Board.

One of the barns will represent undesirable conditions in an old barn. Another will illustrate a barn equipped with modern improvements, such as good ventilation, additional window space, cement floor, separate heating of stalls, and other conditions throughout. The third structure will be a one-story barn, equipped with stalls, a King system of ventilation, cement floor, and as much window space as possible.

With the barns will be exhibited a collection of photographs portraying dairymen from all over the state, and also showing the improved handling of milk in the home.

WEDDING AT DAWSON

Miss Anna McDonald is Married to
Harry Patterson.

Rev. W. B. Purnell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dawson officiated at the wedding of Miss Anna McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McDonald of Dawson, and Harry Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Patterson, of Dawson, which took place at the home of the bride and her relatives.

A well appointed wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. After a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will be at home at Dawson.

Miss Della Chubb is Married to Harry Patterson.

A very quiet home wedding was that of Miss Della Chubb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cramer of Dawson, and Harry Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Patterson, of Dawson, which took place at the home of the bride and her relatives.

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WESTERN FARMS NO GOOD; FOREIGNERS COME BACK BROKE

Arkansas Land Found to be
Untilled and Without
Irrigation.

ARE LOOKING FOR THE AGENT

Andy Bogot of West Side Trades
House, Worth \$3,000, and \$500 Cash
for a Lot of Bad Land; Others Vi-
sualized Seek to Get Money Back.

That about half a dozen foreign residents of Connelville, and probably half a hundred elsewhere, were duped into investing their money in Missouri farm lands, from which they got no returns whatever, is the statement made by Andy Bogot, who returned to town earlier in the week.

According to their stories, they were sold farms for from \$1,000 to \$4,000, under the guarantee that the ground was fully irrigated, improved by houses and the necessary out-buildings. When they arrived there they found poor, untilled land, no buildings of any kind, and no irrigation. They were up against assessments of several hundred dollars each for irrigation.

Andy Bogot of the West Side is one of the principal victims. He traded his house, worth about \$3,000, and gave \$500 in cash for his farm. His companions were lured for smaller sums, according to their means.

Andy declares that his disillusionment was complete when they arrived in the west. "No buildings," he says, "no good farm land, and \$3,000 asked for irrigation. Not even a good deed."

The victims maintain that even if the land had been improved and properly irrigated, they could not have raised anything on it. Now they are seeking some legal means to get their money back. A local attorney has been consulted and is investigating the case. It is believed, however, that the agent had his victims duped up, and that he fulfilled the terms of the agreements.

Local men advised the foreigners not to invest their money in the land. They said that the land was not being irrigated, and that the prospect of a little farm in the west proved so attractive that they took a chance and lost out.

CRAGO IS HONORED

Former Congressman Honors the Vet-
erans of Foreign Wars.

The highest honor in the power of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the United States and is bestowed upon Colonel Thomas S. Crag, of Waynesburg, a captain in the "Fighting Tenth" when he was elected commander-in-chief of that organization during the last meeting of their convention at the Hotel Schenck, yesterday. He succeeded Mr. W. Means of Denver, Col., who was not a candidate for re-election. Colonel Crag, who formerly resided at the Hotel Schenck, is now a candidate for election to Congress next year.

The other officers elected are: State commander, William K. Harvey of San Francisco; National commander, Alfred W. Kennedy of Albany, N. Y.; department commander, Chester O. Dunlap of Pittsburgh; judge advocate, general William H. Kington of Pittsburgh; surgeon general, Percy H. Husted of Philadelphia; financial chairman, Rev. Samuel J. Smith, Fort Williams, Portland, Me.; members of the national council of administration, Mr. McLean, Lehigh Valley, and the Zone and Mack C. P. Spivey of St. Paul.

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AUTOMOBILE IS STRUCK BY A TROLLEY CAR ON BRIDGE

W. C. Bishop's Machine Badly Dam-
aged in Collision; Boy Struck
at Vanderbilt.

W. C. Bishop's automobile and trolley car No. 212 of the Vanderbilt line, returning to the car barn, collided at the eastern end of the high bridge about 12:15 o'clock A. M. Today the automobile being caught between the car and the end of the iron trolley on the left side of the street. The car was pushed from its support in the stone base, about 12 feet of the railing pulled loose, and Mr. Bishop was thrown out, suffering severe body bruises and cuts.

The automobile came out Arch street just as the car was backing down the street on its way to the barn after completing its last trip. Spectators say that the driver attempted to make the turn and get on the bridge ahead of the car. As a result of the collision, the car was pushed from its support in the stone base, about 12 feet of the railing pulled loose, and Mr. Bishop was thrown out, suffering severe body bruises and cuts.

An automobile said to have been driven by a Connelville man ran down a six-year-old son of Lee McLaughlin in Vanderhill last night. The boy was riding on the rear end of a coal wagon, when the automobile, a big seven-passenger machine, returning from the highway, ran along in attempting to pass a car. The boy was playing young McLaughlin between the radiator of the car and the wagon. The street iron covering of the radiator cut the boy's head, and he was otherwise bruised. His injuries were described by Dr. E. Hall.

The headlights of the automobile were smashed and the radiator broken, but it proceeded on its way. A short time later the local police were asked to look for a boy named McLaughlin. They had not succeeded in locating it this morning.

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